

THE RED CLOUD CHIEF,
PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT
Red Cloud, Nebraska.

C. L. MATHER, - - - PUBLISHER.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

W. K. KALEY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

NOTARY PUBLIC AND REAL ESTATE
AGENT,

Red Cloud, Nebraska.
Will negotiate the sale of School Bonds, Ac.
County Superintendent of Public In-
struction.

J. A. WILLCOX,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

NOTARY PUBLIC & REAL ESTATE
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Will negotiate the sale of School Bonds, Ac.
County Superintendent of Public In-
struction.

W. S. RICHARDSON, J. A. TULLEY,
Richardson & Tulleys,

REAL ESTATE & COLLECTING AGENTS.

Will buy and sell Real Estate on Commis-
sion and pay Taxes for non-residents. Cur-
rency solicited. All letters of inquiry,
from business promptly answered.

RED CLOUD, NEB.

LEE S. ESTELL,
Att'y & Counselor at Law,

AND REAL ESTATE AGENT.

RED CLOUD, NEBRASKA.

Will buy and sell Real Estate on commission
and pay Taxes for non-residents. Cur-
rency solicited. All letters of inquiry,
from business promptly answered.

SOLDIERS' CLAIMS

Under the act of June 8th, 1872,
Claims collected, and all manner of business
before the U. S. Land Office attended to with
promptness and dispatch.

AGENTS FOR E. & M. R. LANDS.

Immigration Agent for Webster Co.

H. BOWEN, J. S. LAIRD,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

RED CLOUD, NEBRASKA.

The Traveling Public will find this Hotel to
be first class in every respect.

Particular attention given to Re-
pairing Fine Watches and
Satisfaction Guaranteed.

Dr. T. B. WILLIAMS,
Family Physician,

Tenders his services to the public and
will attend to all Professional calls.
Office at the Red Cloud Drug Store.

LIVERY & FEED

STABLE,

J. D. POST, Proprietor.

Having fitted up a large Stable is prepared
at all times to furnish room and feed for team.
Livery on short notice.

Stable West of the Valley House,

Miss S. A. Munsell,
Would respectfully inform the Ladies of Red
Cloud and vicinity that she is pre-
pared to execute orders for

MIL INERY,
Dress-Making

AND
PLAIN SEWING of all Kinds.

On hand and for sale a fine assortment of
LACES, VEILS,
KID GLOVES,
- LADIES HATS, &c.
Miss S. A. MUNSELL,
In McKittrick's Building.

THE RED CLOUD CHIEF.

VOL. II.

RED CLOUD, NEBRASKA, SATURDAY, JULY, 25 1874.

NO. 3

VALLEY HOUSE!

Red Cloud, Nebraska.

JOS. C. WARNER, - - Proprietor.

This Hotel is entirely new, having been
built the present season, and is fitted up with
regard to

COMFORT AND CONVENIENCE.

BOARD BY THE DAY & WEEK
At reasonable rates.

A large and commodious STONE STA-
BLE has just been added to the premises.

La Clede House.

Red Cloud, Nebraska.

WM. MORGAN, - - - Proprietor.

Good Stable in Connection with the
HOTEL.

This hotel has been refitted and furnished
throughout. Commercial Men, Railroad Men
and all parties visiting Red Cloud, will find
ample accommodations at this Hotel.

BUCK HOUSE,

GEORGE BUCK, JR., - - PROPRIETOR.

FRANKLIN, NEB.

Good Accommodations, Livery and
Feed Stables.

Brown & acumber,
Carpenters & Builders

Red Cloud, Nebraska.

Is prepared to make estimates and take
contracts for all kinds of buildings.

City Meat Market.

FRED D. HUMMEL,

Has just opened a Meat Market on
Webster Street, next door south of
Park - Show Shop where he will keep
and sell fresh meats of all kinds.

HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID
FOR BEEF CATTLE, HOGS,
AND HIDES.

Red Cloud, - - - Neb.

RUFUS MIKSCHE,
Carpenter & Builder

All kinds of retaining done on short notice
and reasonable terms. Sills, Stairs, Tables,
Chairs, etc., made to order.

Shop 1 door West of McKittrick's Store.

CHAS. L. MILLER,
CARPENTER & BUILDER.

Would respectfully inform the citizens of
Red Cloud and vicinity that he is prepared to
do all kinds of work in his line on short
notice and reasonable terms. Satisfaction guar-
anteed.

Orders may be left with Geo. Zeles at his
place of business.

Red Cloud, - - - Nebraska.

DENVER HOUSE

Billiard Hall.

D. W. DALTON, - - - Prop.

HASTINGS, NEBRASKA.

THE ONLY PAPER IN

WEBSTER CO.

AND THE

LARGEST PAPER

IN THE

REPUBLICAN

VALLEY.

THE CHIEF,

Is a Weekly Newspaper, published at
Red Cloud, Webster County, Ne-
braska, and is devoted to the Inter-
ests of Webster County, and

SOUTHWEST NEBRASKA.

Special attention will be given to
all Home and Local matters. Every-
thing of local or general interest
transpiring in this and adjoining
counties, will be accurately reported
at the earliest possible date.

Western Manufacturing.

The importance of home manu-
factures in the West is thus discussed by
the Toledo Blade, in terms applicable
to all parts of the country:

"The people of the West would be
better off and more prosperous to-day
with a much less number of acres cul-
tivated and a larger amount of manu-
facturing in their midst. This every
one must admit. If one man has not
the means to start an enterprise of this
character, let a combination of men
furnish the capital. By all means, let
the people of the West adopt a course
which will not leave them so depend-
ent on the East for the sale of their
surplus products and the supply of
their wants in everything except meats
and bread-stuffs. Every village and
every community should give encour-
agement and support to home manu-
factures. Enlightened selfishness, as
well as the general good, dictate such
a policy. The West should be dotted
all over with manufacturing establish-
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impoverishing themselves by paying
freight on raw material sent to the
east and manufactured articles sent to
the west. It is too expensive, and the
expense is all borne by those living at
the west end of the route. Let the
west stand by its own interests—en-
courage home manufactures—and its
independence will be established and
its progress made stronger and more
enduring."—Ex.

During the coming political cam-
paign THE CHIEF will support and
labor for the success of the Republican
Party.

The interests of Immigration will be
looked after, and the publisher desires
the co-operation of all who desire to
see Southwest Nebraska settled with
live and enterprising pioneers. To
this end furnish accounts of the re-
sources and capabilities of the soil, the
best locations still vacant, and, in fact,
everything that will tend to induce
immigration.

A portion of our columns will be de-
voted to entertaining and miscellane-
ous matter for family reading.

It is indisputable that some men
succeed on farms on which others have
failed, or will fail. It is unquestion-
able, also, that some see and improve
golden opportunities that others never
see at all. Thousands pass by mines
of wealth, with which some, coming
after, enrich themselves.

Now, the difference is not muscle.
For, the unseeing, unsuccessful ones,
often have and use the most of that.
It is not altogether physical and nerv-
ous energy—for that is not always suc-
cessful, and successful ones often are
lacking in that direction.

It is evidently brain power, not
simply size and actual strength of
brain, but a certain power of adapta-
tion and appropriation, a power to perceive
and appropriate possibilities that often
is called common sense, though it is
far from being very common. In fact,

Some people estimate the ability of
a newspaper and the talent of its edi-
tor by the quantity of original matter.
It is comparatively an easy task for a
fratry writer to pour out daily columns
of words—words upon any and all sub-
jects. His ideas may flow in one
weak, washy, everlasting flood, and
the command of his language may en-
able him to string them together like
bunches of onions, and yet his paper
may be a meager and poor concern.

Indeed the mere writing part of edit-
ing a paper is but a small portion of
the work. The care, the time em-
ployed in selecting, is far more impor-
tant, and the tact of a good editor is
better shown by his selections than
anything else; and that, we know, is

The Crops.

Until lately the whole country was
congratulating itself over the splendid
crop prospect. For years the season
had never started out so universally
favorable to farmers as the present.

But the freaks of the weather during
the past three weeks have pretty much
dispelled the flattering illusions, and
it now looks as though this year will
be marked by a black, rather than a
white stone.

From New York to the Mississippi
river severe drouth prevails over al-
most the entire country, and grain and
grass is rapidly drying up. When rain
visits a locality, it comes with hail
and hurricanes, and completes rather
than palliates the devastation begun
by the too ardent rays of the sun.

Farmers should not hasten to contract
their crops at any fixed price, for the
smiling promises of June are not being
generally fulfilled, and there may be
a stringency developed after har-
vest that is even now scarcely dreamed
of. "Go slow," is perhaps the best
advice we can give our agricultural
readers.

In Kansas the die is cast, so far as
wheat is concerned, and between the
chinch bug and the dry weather, the
papers admit that the crop has hith-
erto been considerably over estimated.

In Minnesota the grasshoppers have
devastated several counties, eating
clean as they went. Nebraska, we
fear will to some extent share in the
general disappointment, though we
believe her prospects are still brighter
than those of her neighbors.

The storm of Wednesday night has up to
the present writing not been sufficient-
ly heard from to make it possible to
estimate with any degree of accuracy
the entire damage, but we know
enough of the extent of the course in
this county to say that Lancaster was
\$100,000 poorer yesterday morning,
if we do not take into consideration
the benefit derived from the rain when
it came unaccompanied with hail and
high wind. It is very possible, how-
ever, indeed very probable, that in the
aggregate we were benefitted more
than we were damaged. We trust
that our sister counties escaped un-
hurt and got the rain, for it was need-
ed very much for corn and potatoes.

Our wheat has been made consider-
ably lighter by the sun and south wind
of the past seven or eight days, as it
caught the grain in the milk and
ripened it too rapidly.

On the whole, we expect to see the
market open firm after harvest, with
no prospect of an immediate decline,
—Nebraska State Journal, July 17.

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factures in the West is thus discussed by
the Toledo Blade, in terms applicable
to all parts of the country:

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the work. The care, the time em-
ployed in selecting, is far more impor-
tant, and the tact of a good editor is
better shown by his selections than
anything else; and that, we know, is

half the battle. But, as we have said,
an editor ought to be estimated, and
his labor understood and appreciated
by the general conduct of his paper—
its tone, its uniform, consistent course,
its aims, its management, its dignity,
and its propriety. To preserve those
as they should be preserved is enough
to occupy fully the time and attention
of any man. If to this be added the
general supervision of the newspaper
establishment, which most editors
have to encounter, the wonder is how
they find time to write at all.

There are remaining in the general
land office, undelivered, more than
300,000 patents for agricultural lands.
Of this number 25,000 are from Illi-
nois, and nearly as many from Indiana
and Missouri. Among them are pa-
tents issued by Morgan, and by every
President down to Lincoln. The cause
of this accumulation of patents is in
the fact that many land owners believe
that a duplicate receiver's receipt is
sufficient evidence to title their land.
It ought not to be so regarded. En-
tries are being constantly cancelled by
the general land office, without any in-
formality, and if the address of an in-
terested person is not known at once
at the local office, as is often the case,
to whom he has sold his land, he will
some day be astonished to find an-
other person holding a government patent
for his property. Every man in the
States and Territories who has been
waiting more than five years on a re-
ceiver's receipt should make enquiry
through the proper channels and find
out whether the general land office has
issued a patent for his claim or sus-
pended or cancelled his entry. No
landholder should rest sure in his title
until he has a government title in his
hands. —Columbian Journal.

Latest from the Indian War.

The latest news from the scenes of
Indian massacres are startling and
thrilling. The blood thirsty fiends are
relentless in their vengeance, and the
fight will undoubtedly be prolonged
and bloody. The following from the
Topeka Commonwealth gives us some
additional information:

"On Monday we made some men-
tion of a party of white hunters who
were surrounded by Indians, and had
been fighting on the Cimarron, about
75 miles from Caldwell, in the terri-
tory, for three days. Our latest advices
represented them as having had four
of their number killed and one or two
wounded. They had succeeded in
despatching a messenger, who arrived
in safety at Fort Dodge on Sunday
last, asking for help. Yesterday they
managed to send in word again to the
effect that they were still fighting,
that eight of their number had been
killed, but that they had made sixteen
Indians bite the dust. The savages
had obtained reinforcements and were
gradually hemming them in and re-
ndering escape impossible. They im-
plored immediate help, and send word
that they cannot hold out against the
imposing force much longer. They
have managed to keep the Indians at
bay thus far, but they will grow more
bold as they become stronger. Dis-
patches to this effect were sent to
Governor Gibson yesterday and were
forwarded to General Pope. The de-
fence made by the handful of men
against four times the number of In-
dians has been a most heroic one, and
proves the grit and indomitable cour-
age of the men of the border. It is
only a question of time, when they
must succumb to superior force, and
their gallant conduct be as a tale that
is told. Even now the relentless and
blood thirsty Cheyennes and Kiowas
may have closed in upon them and
butchered without mercy. They will
not die unavenged, however. The
blood of the frontiersmen is up, and
the prodigal of a merciless war of ex-
termination which has been long
threatening, but which we believe will
now be waged until the last Indian
shall bite the dust.

The Struggle For Wealth.

No one can settle down in a Euro-
pean city or village for a month, and
observe the laboring classes, without
noticing a great difference between
their aspirations, ambitions and habits,
and those of corresponding classes in
this country. He may see great po-
verty in a continental town, and men
and women laboring severely and far-
ing meagrely and a hopeless gap exist-
ing between classes; he may see the
poor, virtually the slaves of the rich;
but he will witness a measure of con-
tentment and a daily participation in
humble pleasures to which his eyes
have been strangers at home. There
is a sad side to this pleasant picture.
Much of this apparent contentment
and enjoyment undoubtedly comes from
the hopelessness of the struggle for
anything better. An impassable gulf
exists between them and the educated
and aristocratic classes—a gulf which
they have recognized from their birth,

and, having recognized this, they have
recognized their own limitations, and
adapted themselves to them. Seeing
just what they can do and cannot do,
they very rationally undertake to get
out of life just what their condition
renders attainable. There is no far-
off, crowning good for them to aim at,
so they try to get what they can on the
way. They make much of festal-days,
and social gatherings, and music, and
do what they can to sweeten their
daily toil, which they know must be
continued while the power to labor
lasts.

In America it is different. A hum-
ble backwoodsman sits in the presi-
dential chair, or did sit there recently;
a tailor takes the highest honors of the
nation; a canal-driver becomes a pow-
erful millionaire; a humble clerk
grows into a merchant prince, absorb-
ing thousands and supplying the wants
of tens of thousands. In city, state
and national politics, hundreds and
thousands may be counted of those
who, by enterprise and self-culture,
and self-assertion, have raised them-
selves from the humblest positions to
influence and place. There is no im-
passable gulf between the low and the
high. Every man holds the ballot,
and, therefore, every man is a person
of political power and importance.
The ways of business enterprise are
many, and the rewards of success are
magnificent. Not a year, not a month,
not a day, passes by, that does not il-
lustrate the comparative ease with
which poor men win wealth or acquire
power.

The consequence is that all but the
wholly brutal are after some great goal
that lies beyond their years of toil.
The European expects always to be a
tenant, the American intends before
he dies to own the house he lives in.
If city prices forbid this, he goes to
the suburbs for his home. The Euro-
pean knows that life and labor are
cheap, and that he cannot hope to win
by them the wealth which will realize
for him the dream of future ease; the
American finds his labor dear, and his
rewards comparatively bountiful, so
that his dream of wealth is a rational
one. He, therefore, denies himself,
works early and late, and lends his
energies, and directs those of his fam-
ily into profitable channels, all for the
great goal that beckons him on from
the far off, golden future.

The typical American never lives in
the present. If he indulges in a re-
creation, it is purely for health's sake,
and at long intervals, or in great emer-
gencies. He does not waste money on
pleasure, and does not approve of those
who do so. He lives in a constant
fever of hope and expectation, or grows
sour with hope deferred or blank dis-
appointment. Out of it grows the
worship of wealth and that demoral-
ization which results in unscrupulous-
ness concerning the methods of its ac-
quirement. So America presents the
anomaly of a laboring class with un-
precedented prosperity and privileges,
and unexampled discontent and dis-
comfort.

There is surely something better
than this. There is something better
than a life-long sacrifice of content and
enjoyment for a possible wealth, which,
however may never be acquired, and
which has the power, when won, to
yield its holder the boon which he ex-
pects it to purchase. To withhold
from the frugal wife the gown she de-
sires, to deny her the journey which
would do so much to break up the
monotony of her home life, to rear
children in mean ways, to shut away
from the family life a thousand social
pleasures, to relinquish all amusements
that have a cost attached to them, for
wealth which may or may not come
when the family life is broken up for-
ever—surely this is neither sound en-
terprise nor wise economy. We would
not have the American farmer, laborer
and mechanic become improvident,
but we would very much like to see
them happier than they are, by resort
to the daily social enjoyments which
are always ready to their hand. Na-
ture is strong in the young, and they
will have society and play of some sort.
It should remain strong in the old, and
does remain strong in them, until it is
expelled by the absorbing and exclu-
sive passion for gain. Something
of the Old World fondness for play,
and daily or weekly indulgence in it,
should become habitual among our
workers. Toil would be sweeter if
there was a reward at the end of it;
work would be gentler when used as a
means for securing a pleasure which
stands closer than an old age of ease;
character would be softer and richer
and more childlike, when acquired
among genial every day delights. The
all-absorbing strife for wealth, carried
on with fearful struggles and
constant self denial, makes us petty,
irritable and hard. When the whole
American people have learned that a
dollar's worth of pure pleasure is
worth more than a dollar's worth of
anything else under the sun, that
working is not living, but only the
means by which we win a living, that

Executive Officers and Civil Reform.

It seems to be clear, therefore, that
it is only necessary for the President
and the heads of departments to pro-
ceed hereafter to make appointments
to please themselves and to please the
whole people of the United States.
They may disregard the importunities
of the politicians who are expectant
governors, as they have, since the es-
tablishment of the civil service rules,
successfully set at defiance those of
politicians who are simply members of
Congress. It is a matter wholly in the
hands of the President and the heads
of departments, and it is not so much
necessary that they should seek the
assistance of a board to make rules for
their guidance, least of all, that they
should put themselves at the mercy of
a system requiring appropriations
which the expense of Congress may
withhold altogether or grant grudging-
ly or sparingly, as that they should
make honest and independent appoint-
ments, the intrinsic excellence of which
shall commend them to the whole peo-
ple of the country, and against which
no members of Congress can prevail.
In short, the character of the
appointments is to be regarded
rather than the system by which they
are made.

It will, we think, prove, on the
whole, that a substantial gain to the
cause of civil service reform has been
made, when, under the sting of ex-
clusion from any share in making ap-
pointments, members of Congress are
brought to demand an adherence to
the first principles of the Constitution,
and to insist that the President and
the heads of departments "ought to
be men of discretion to appoint their
own clerks." So they ought. Let
the President and heads of depart-
ments remember this maxim, not only
as against the importunities of mem-
bers of Congress, but against all com-
ers in the field of party management.

How best the executive part of the
government may guard itself from mis-
take in managing its own business, is
the present phase of the civil service
reform, and, in this view of the sub-
ject, we may perhaps offer some sug-
gestions at a future day, merely re-
marking that the people will surely
judge any plan by its fruits, rather
than with regard to its theoretical ex-
cellence, and that, as no fountain can
throw water higher than the source,
no better appointments can be made
under any system than such as the
appointing power may see fit to make
or sanction. —From Old and New for
August.

Mr. Greeley was not more opposed
to "having something from nothing"
than was Mr. Sumner. He was con-
stantly desirous to make a return for
whatever he received. If an author
presented him with his book, if an en-
graver sent him a proof of his last pic-
ture, he made haste to acknowledge
the courtesy by a letter which could be
and generally was published. But no
one could venture even upon his
friendship to present to the Senator
any article of value, as he would de-
cline to receive it unless he were per-
mitted to return its money value. This
peculiarity was noticeable in the most
trifling matters. Did he chance to
share a carriage with another, he
would insist on sharing the expense.
Did a friend pay the fare of both in
the street car, he insisted on repaying
the half fare. He may have been so
far educated in the European custom
in such matters that it had become a
habit with him. It was evident that
he did not know he was singular in
this, as he spoke of it as old that oth-
ers should make it difficult for him to
do as he desired. In one case, when
he had gone some distance to speak in
a doubtful district, by invitation of a
Member whose reelection was prob-
ing, and was entertained at the Mem-
ber's house, he persisted in paying
his part of the expense of the carriage
to the depot, and when his friend re-
fused to receive from him the amount
paid for the railroad ticket he pro-
ceeded for the Senator in advance. Mr.
Sumner returned him the price of it
by post the next day. —From Scrib-
ner's for August.

A correspondent of the Richmond
Enquirer tells the following story re-
specting a Baptist preacher of strong
common sense, but of very rough
brown theology, who was widely known
and much liked and respected in
Southside Virginia many years ago.
The old parson was preaching very
earnestly about the certainty, and the
terrible nature and degree of the mis-
eries of the damned, and when he had
succeeded in working up his hearers
and his own strident auditory into a high
degree of excitement, and the latter
into terrible admiration of his harrow-
ing denials of horrors, he ceased the
clamorous after this fashion: "Now friends,
you all know Major Clark's furnace,
you have seen it often, how the white
hot coals just melt on iron thrown in
in like as if it was snow. Well, if you
took a sinner out of hell and threw
him into Major Clark's furnace, he'd
have an agon in two minutes.

money is good for nothing, except for
what it brings of comfort and culture,
and that we live not in the future, but
the present, they will be a happy peo-
ple—happier and better than they
have been. "The morrow shall take
thought for the things of itself," may
not be an accepted axiom in political
economy, but it was uttered by the
wisest being that ever lived in the
world, whose mission it was to make
men both good and happy.—Dr. J.
G. HOLLAND, Sermon for August.